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Д. ШОСТАКОВИЧ

D. SHOSTAKOVICH

Op. 107

К О Н Ц Е Р Т
CONCERTO

ДЛЯ ВИОЛОНЧЕЛИ С ОРКЕСТРОМ
FOR VIOLONCELLO AND ORCHESTRA

ПЕРЕЛОЖЕНИЕ АВТОРА
ДЛЯ ВИОЛОНЧЕЛИ И ФОРТЕПИАНО
ARRANGED FOR VIOLONCELLO AND PIANOFORTE
BY THE COMPOSER



М У З Ы К А · M U S I C

МОСКВА · 1964 · MOSCOW

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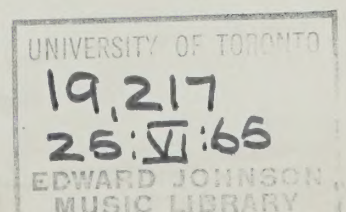
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ДМИТРИЙ ДМИТРИЕВИЧ ШОСТАКОВИЧ родился в Петербурге 12/25 сентября 1906 года. Музыкальное образование получил в Ленинградской консерватории, которую окончил как пианист в 1923 году (по классу Л. В. Николаева) и как композитор в 1925 году (по классу М. О. Штейнберга). На протяжении ряда лет он состоял профессором композиции в Ленинградской и Московской консерваториях. В 1954 году Шостакович получил звание народного артиста СССР, а также Международную премию мира. В 1958 году за сочинение 11-й симфонии „1905-й год“ он был удостоен Ленинской премии.

Среди произведений Д. Шостаковича 13 симфоний, сочинения оперного и ораториального жанров, 8 квартетов, 2 фортепианных трио и квинтет, 2 фортепианных концерта, концерт для скрипки с оркестром, вокальные (камерные и хоровые) и многие другие произведения.

Концерт для виолончели с оркестром, написанный летом 1959 года, стоит в одном ряду с такими творениями Д. Шостаковича, как 10-я симфония или Концерт для скрипки с оркестром, и в то же время он свидетельствует о дальнейшем развитии выдающегося таланта композитора.

Четырехчастный концерт состоит из двух основных разделов (первой части и последующих трех частей, исполняемых без перерыва), составляющих органическое целое. Цельности впечатления способствуют интонационное родство и единство музыкальных образов.

Основная тема первой части (*Allegro, Es-dur*) начинается с неоднократно возникающей в дальнейшем „интонации вопроса“ („лейтинтонации“). В ней заложены огромные возможности динамического развития. Побочная партия — многогранный музыкальный образ русского склада — полна драматической напряженности и мужественной скорби, сочетающихся с волей и решимостью.

Выразительный контраст образует по своему настроению вторая часть концерта (*Moderato, a-moll*), которая начинается с сосредоточенного и сдержанного вступления, появляющегося перед основными разделами формы. Затем виолончель на фоне равномерного подголосочного движения у альтов поет-лирическую тему, интонационно близкую к протяжным русским песням. Лиричностью и напевностью характеризуется также необыкновенно выразительная и мелодичная вторая тема (*fis-moll*). Ее трогательные интонации в кульминации приобретают драматический оттенок.

В репризе второй части привлекает красочное звучание первой темы, исполняемой в виде диалога флажолетами виолончели и челестой.

Третья часть концерта представляет собой монолог-речитатив виолончели соло. Как и в скрипичном концерте, эта каденция солирующего инструмента предваряет финал; и по масштабам, и по важному смысловому значению (здесь получают новую жизнь тематические элементы второй части и „лейтинтонации“ первой) она приобретает существенную самостоятельную роль в художественном целом. В каденции передано глубокое, достигающее философских вершин раздумье. Постепенный переход к яркому эмоциональному напряжению достигается средствами одной виолончели, которая оказывается способной не только к лирическому пению, но и к подлинно симфоническому развитию глубокого содержания.

Финал (*Allegro non troppo, g-moll*), написанный в форме рондо, носит мужественный, решительный характер и имеет обобщающее значение. Здесь получают развитие энергичная и стремительная первая тема и не менее стремительная вторая тема народно-танцевального плана. Снова звучат элементы побочной партии первой части, а в момент динамической кульминации врываются интонации главной темы первой части. Кода, в которой по-новому, жизнеутверждающе звучит главная тема первой части концерта (здесь возвращается его основная мажорная тональность), подытоживает главные мысли концерта, — выражая волю к жизни, победу в борьбе за правду и счастье.

Музыка концерта волнует, потому что она глубоко пережита композитором, потому что она ярко и образно выражает не только его собственные чувства и мысли, но и дух нашего времени, душевные порывы, свойственные советским людям, с которыми автор живет одной жизнью, одними стремлениями и интересами.

Свой концерт для виолончели с оркестром Д. Шостакович посвятил первому исполнителю этого произведения Мстиславу Ростроповичу. Первые исполнения состоялись 4 и 6 октября 1959 года в Ленинграде (с оркестром Ленинградской государственной филармонии под управлением Евгения Мравинского) и 9 октября в Москве (с оркестром Московской государственной филармонии под управлением Александра Гаука).

Л. Гинзбур

DMITRY DMITRIEVICH SHOSTAKOVICH was born in St. Petersburg on September 25, 1906. He received his musical education at the Leningrad Conservatoire from which he graduated as a pianist in 1923 (Professor Leonid Nikolayev's class) and as a composer in 1925 (Professor Maximilian Steinberg's class). For a number of years he was professor of composition of the Leningrad and Moscow conservatoires. In 1954 Shostakovich was awarded the title of People's Artiste of the USSR; in the same year he received an International Peace Prize. In 1958 he was awarded the Lenin Prize for his Eleventh Symphony "The Year 1905".

Among Shostakovich's works there are 13 symphonies, several operas and oratorios, eight quartets, two piano trios and a quintet, two piano concertos, a concerto for violin and orchestra, a number of vocal (chamber and choral) works and many other compositions.

The Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra, an outstanding modern composition in this genre, was written in the summer of 1959. It is in the same rank with such works of Shostakovich's as his Tenth Symphony, and Concerto for Violin and Orchestra. At the same time the Cello Concerto marks further development of the composer's versatile talent.

The four-movement Concerto consists of two main divisions — the first movement and the three following movements performed without pause; they form an integral whole, which is achieved through the unity of musical themes and images.

The principal theme of the first movement (*Allegro*, E-flat Major) begins with a "question motif" (a kind of "leit-intonation"), which subsequently appears many times. This theme possesses great possibilities for dynamic development. The secondary theme is a rich musical image of a Russian character; it is full of intensity and stoic grief, combined with a strong will and resoluteness.

The mood of the second movement of the Concerto (*Moderato*, a minor), beginning with a concentrated and restrained introduction which appears before the basic divisions of the form presents an expressive contrast to the first. Then, against a background of measured movement of collateral parts in the violas the cello sings a theme, intonationally close to broad lyrical Russian songs. Lyricism

and a song-like quality are also characteristic of the highly expressive and melodious second theme (f-sharp minor). The touching phrases in the climax become dramatic. In the recapitulation on the second movement the first theme is treated colouristically in a dialogue between the cello harmonics and the celeste.

The third movement of the Concerto is a monologue-recitative of the solo cello. As in the violin Concerto, this cadenza introduces the finale; in size and in meaningfulness (here the thematic elements of the second movement and the "leit-intonation" of the first appear in a new light) this movement plays an essential and independent role in the artistic whole. Deep meditation, reaching philosophical heights is expressed in this cadenza. The gradual transition to warm emotional intensity is achieved by means of the cello alone which proves capable of expressing not only lyrical moods, but of genuine symphonic development of ideas.

The finale (*Allegro non troppo*, g minor) written in the form of a rondo, is of a virile, decisive character and sums up the whole work. Here the energetic and driving first theme and the no less driving second theme (in the nature of a folk dance) are developed to the full. Again, the elements of the secondary theme of the first movement are heard and its main theme appears in the dynamic climax. Summing up the main ideas of the Concerto, expressing love of life and victory in the struggle for truth and joy, the coda brings back the principal subject of the first movement in a new, life-asserting guise.

The music of the Concerto stirs the listener because it has been emotionally experienced by the composer, because it expressed in vivid images not only his own feelings and thoughts, but the spirit of our time, the aspirations of the entire Soviet people, sharing the same ideals, the same interests.

Shostakovich has dedicated his Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra to Mstislav Rostropovich, who first performed this composition in Leningrad on October 4th and 6th, 1959 (with the Leningrad State Philharmony Orchestra under Yevgeny Mravinsky), and in Moscow on October 9th (with the Moscow State Philharmonic Orchestra under Alexander Gauk).

L. Ginzburg

КОНЦЕРТ

CONCERTO

для виолончели с оркестром

for Violoncello and Orchestra

Переложение для виолончели и фортепиано автора
Arranged for Violoncello and Pianoforte by the Composer

Op. 107

(1959)

I

Д. ШОСТАКОВИЧ
D. SHOSTAKOVICH

Allegretto (♩=116)

Violoncello

Piano

Allegretto (♩=116)

p Fiati

8...

7

1

8...

8...

13

2

Cl.

8...

19

*cresc.**f*

Ob.

mf

8...

8...

24 $(\text{♩} = \text{♩})$ $(\text{sempre } \text{♩} = \text{♩})$

3 $(\text{♩} = \text{♩})$ $(\text{sempre } \text{♩} = \text{♩})$

8...

31 $(\text{♩} = \text{♩})$ $(\text{sempre } \text{♩} = \text{♩})$

4 8

Fl.

8...

36

Ob. Cl.

42 $(\text{♩} = \text{♩})$ $(\text{♩} = \text{♩})$

f *dim.* *p*

5

Ob.

p Archi

Cl

47 $(\text{♩} = \text{♩})$

61

This musical score is for measures 61 through 64 of 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker'. It is written for a piano and features three staves: a bass staff at the top, a treble staff in the middle, and a bass staff at the bottom. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff, while the treble staff contains more complex, flowing melodic lines. Dynamic markings include *sff* (sforzando) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

72

8 *ff*

sfp

ff

84

Musical score for measures 84-88. The score is in 3/2 time and B-flat major. It features a piano (p) part with a left hand playing a steady eighth-note accompaniment and a right hand with chords. A woodwind part (labeled 'ff') enters in measure 85. A string part (labeled 'Archi') enters in measure 86.

89

Musical score for measures 89-92. The piano part continues. A woodwind part (labeled 'Fl.' and 'Cl.') enters in measure 90 with a melodic line. A string part (labeled 'Archi') continues. A measure rest of 10 measures is indicated in the woodwind part.

93

Musical score for measures 93-96. The piano part continues. A woodwind part (labeled 'Fl.' and 'Cl.') enters in measure 94 with a melodic line. A string part (labeled 'Archi') continues.

97

Musical score for measures 97-100. The piano part continues. A woodwind part (labeled 'Fl.' and 'Cl.') enters in measure 98 with a melodic line. A string part (labeled 'Archi') continues. A measure rest of 11 measures is indicated in the woodwind part.

101

Measures 101-104. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/2 time. The vocal line (top staff) features a melodic line with various ornaments and a final cadence. The piano accompaniment (bottom staves) consists of chords and moving lines in both hands, with some notes marked with accents.

105

Measures 105-110. Measure 105 continues the vocal melody. Measures 106-110 show the piano accompaniment with a series of chords and moving lines. A box labeled "12" is placed over measures 106-107. The word "Fiati" is written below the piano part in measure 107.

110

Measures 110-113. Measure 110 continues the vocal melody. Measures 111-113 show the piano accompaniment with a series of chords and moving lines. A box labeled "8" is placed over measures 111-112. The word "Archi" is written below the piano part in measure 111. The word "Fiati" is written below the piano part in measure 113, preceded by a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

114

Measures 114-117. Measure 114 continues the vocal melody. Measures 115-117 show the piano accompaniment with a series of chords and moving lines. A box labeled "13" is placed over measures 115-116. The word "Archi" is written below the piano part in measure 115. The word "Fiati" is written below the piano part in measure 116. The word "Archi" is written below the piano part in measure 117.

118

118

mf

dim.

f

123

123

mf

dim.

dim.

p

Cl.

14

V-le

Vc.

127

127

132

132

cresc.

mf

mp

Cor.

Archi

15

138

138

f

p

ff

16

p Archi

146 17

dim. p *ff*

f Fg. *Cl.* *p* Cl. Fg. *Kfg.*

154 18

dim. p

f *Archi (pizz.)*

159

ff *f* Ob. Cl.

164

8 *Fl. Cl.* *Archi* *8* *Fl. Cl.*

169 19

8 *Fg.* *Cor.* *f* *Archi*

175

20

f

mp

180

f

mp

8

184

21

8

189

ff

Cl.

Fl.

Cl.

Ob.

8

193

22

Fg.

Cor.

Archi

Cor.

8

198

cresc.

8

B1.

mf cresc.

203

ff

23

8

($\text{♩} = \text{♩}$)

($\text{♩} = \text{♩}$)

207

(sempre $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$)

(sempre $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$)

8

211

24

8

ff

215

8

25

219

224

228

234

241

241

dim. *p*

28

p Fiat

247

247

29

254

254

cresc.

mf *f* *ff*

260

260

30 *f*

f Cor.

266 31

271

275

279 32

Archi

283 33

Fati

287

Measures 287-290. The score is in 3/2 time. The top staff is a single melodic line. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A dynamic marking *mf* Archi is present in measure 289. A dotted line with the number 8 is at the bottom of the first system.

291

Measures 291-294. The score continues with the same instrumentation. The piano part features complex chordal textures and moving lines.

295

Measures 295-300. Measure 295 is marked with a box containing the number 34. Dynamics include *dim.* in measure 295, *f* Ob. in measure 296, and *dim.* in measure 299.

299

Measures 299-304. Measure 299 is marked with a box containing the number 35. Dynamics include *mf* in measure 299, *dim.* in measure 300, and *p* in measure 301. The piano part has *mf* in measure 299 and *p* Archi in measure 304.

305

Measures 305-308. The score continues with the same instrumentation. The piano part features complex chordal textures and moving lines. A dynamic marking *Ob.* is present in measure 308.

312

319

325

330

Moderato (♩=66)

38 Moderato (♩=66)

Archi
p espress.

pp cresc.

7

39 Cor.

mf

p

pp

14

(♩=♩)

40

p

legato

19

cresc.

23

mf dim. *p* *mp*

41

28

32

cresc. *mf* *dim.* *p* *Cl.* *p espress.*

42

tenuto

36

cresc.

41

mf *tenuto* *poco rit.* *a tempo* *pp subito* *a tempo* *p*

43

poco rit. *pp* *V-le* *p*

46

System 46-44. Treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. Bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat. Measure 44 includes a *Vc.* *p* marking and a *Cb.* marking.

51

System 51-45. Treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. Bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat. Measure 45 includes a *Archil* *pp* marking and a *(♩ = ♩)* marking.

57

System 57-46. Treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps and a common time signature. Bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps. Measure 46 includes a *cresc.* marking and a *f* marking.

64

System 64-47. Treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps and a common time signature. Bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps. Measure 47 includes a *mf* marking, a *dim.* marking, and a *p espress.* marking.

71

System 71. Treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps and a common time signature. Bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps. Measure 71 includes a *V* marking.

79 *poco rit.* *a tempo*
cresc. *mf dim.* *p*
 48 *poco rit.* *a tempo*
cresc. *mf dim.* *p*

86 *pp* *f* *poco rit.* *(♩ = ♩)* *dim.*
 49 *mf* *poco rit.* *(♩ = ♩)*

92 *a tempo* *p* *mf* *rit.* *a tempo* *p*
a tempo *rit.* 50 *a tempo*
p *Fiat*
p dolce, non stacc.

98 *mf* *poco rit.* *(♩ = ♩)* *dim.* *poco rit.* *(♩ = ♩)*
mp *Archi (pizz.)*

103 a tempo *p* (sempre $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$)

51 a tempo (sempre $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$)

Fiati dolce, non stacc.

Cor.

108

Fiati

113 *cresc.*

52 *f*

cresc.

f

Archi (pizz.)

117

53 *Fiati f espress.*

122

Musical score for measures 122-125. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line in the upper treble staff and complex chordal textures in the grand staff, with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

126

Musical score for measures 126-129. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff below. The key signature is two sharps. The music features a melodic line in the upper treble staff and complex chordal textures in the grand staff. Performance markings include *ff espress.* and *espress.*

130

Musical score for measures 130-133. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff below. The key signature is two sharps. The music features a melodic line in the upper treble staff and complex chordal textures in the grand staff. Performance markings include *cresc.*, *fff*, and *54*. The section is labeled *Archi ff molto espress.*

134

Musical score for measures 134-137. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff below. The key signature is two sharps. The music features a melodic line in the upper treble staff and complex chordal textures in the grand staff. Performance markings include *3* (triplets).

138

142

ff espress.

Fatti espress.

Archi

ff

146

p

fff espress.

151

Cor.

ff

f

mf dim.

158

57

p

Vl. I

p legato

Cel.

162

Cel.

Vl. I

Vc. Cb.

166

58

Cel.

170

Cel.

Vl. I

174

59

VI. II.

8.....

178

Cel.

Cl.

Cl.

8.....

183

60

pp

Vc. Cb.

188

morendo

morendo

attacca

III

CADENZA

61

p
p
pp
mp
pizz.
p
arco
f
pp
f
mf
pizz.
p
pp
arco
p
pp
pizz.
p
pp
cresc.
rit.
a tempo
f
dim.
p
pp
p
cresc.
rit.
a tempo
pizz.
mf
p
pp
arco
pp
pp
accelerando poco a poco
cresc.
Allegretto
mf

The image displays a page of musical notation for a piece titled "Lento". The score is written for piano and consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. It features several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes) and a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody, also in treble clef with one flat, and includes more triplet markings. The third staff is in treble clef with one flat and contains a triplet marking. The fourth staff is in treble clef with one flat and includes the instruction "accelerando poco a poco" above the staff and "p cresc." below it, indicating a gradual increase in volume and tempo. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a published musical score.

Handwritten musical notation for the first staff of 'The Rose Tree'. The melody is written on a single five-line staff using a treble clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). There are also slurs and accents over some notes.

Allegro (♩ = 144)

The first system of the musical score is written for a single melodic line. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 144 beats per minute. The music starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4) and a half note (B4). There are various ornaments and slurs throughout the system, including a 'V' mark above a half note and a 'V' mark above a quarter note. The system ends with a quarter note (B4) and a quarter rest.

[illegible][illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves. The first staff is in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in a single line. The second staff is in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is written in a single line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Più mosso (♩ = 88)

[illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The lyrics are written below the staff, and the title 'The Rose Tree' is written above the staff. The score is divided into two systems, each with a repeat sign at the end.

IV

Allegro con moto ($\text{♩} = 88$)

62 Allegro con moto ($\text{♩} = 88$)

ff Archi

ff Ob. Cl.

10

Archi

16

Fati

22

63

Timp.

28

Archi

35

Fiati

Archi

Fiati

Archi

Timp.

41

64

Archi

mf

Cl.

49

57

ff

Timp.

Archi (pizz.)

64

Measures 64-65. The score is for a piano and orchestra. The piano part (treble and bass staves) features a dense, rapid sixteenth-note passage in the right hand, marked *ff* and *Fiati*. The orchestra part (treble and bass staves) features a melodic line in the upper strings, marked *f* and *Archi mp*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4.

70

Measures 70-75. The score continues with the piano and orchestra. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand, marked *ff* and *Fiati*. The orchestra part features a melodic line in the upper strings, marked *Archi mp*. A glissando is indicated in the upper strings in measure 72. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4.

76

Measures 76-81. The score continues with the piano and orchestra. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand, marked *Timp.* and *Archi*. The orchestra part features a melodic line in the upper strings, marked *Archi*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4.

82

Measures 82-87. The score continues with the piano and orchestra. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand, marked *66*. The orchestra part features a melodic line in the upper strings, marked *Archi*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4.

89

Musical score for measures 89-95. The system consists of a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand, and a more complex pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the left hand, often with triplets. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

96

Musical score for measures 96-100. The system includes a melodic line with a glissando (*gliss.*) in measure 96 and a piano accompaniment. The piano part is marked *ff* and includes the instruction *Fiaita*. A section marked *Archi f* begins in measure 97. The melodic line continues with a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

101

Musical score for measures 101-105. The system consists of a melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line features a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

106

Musical score for measures 106-110. The system includes a melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part is marked *ff* and includes the instruction *Cl.* (Clarinete). The melodic line features a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

111

(♩ = ♩)
 (♩ = ♩)
 f

116

121

126

(♩ = ♩)
 (♩ = ♩)
 Timp. > >
 f
 Fl. Cl. ff
 Ob.
 Vc. Kb.

69

131

(♩ = ♩)
 cresc.
 ff
 Archi

137

144

152

160

168

71

175

72

Cor.

espress.

p

Vc. Cb.

182

Fg.

Vc. Cb.

189

73

Fg.

196

Vc. Cb.

203

cresc.

cresc.

Fg.

feroce

210

cresc.

Fg.

feroce

220

cresc.

Fg.

feroce

229

cresc.

Fg.

feroce

ff feroce

ff

pizz. ff

Fiat

Timp. ff

Fiat

arco ff

ff Archi

mf Timp.

Fiat

ff

Archi

280

ff

8

mf Timp.

ff

mf

288

78

Cor.
f espress.

Archi

297

(♩ = ♩)

(♩ = ♩)

305

(♩ = 108)

ff

79 (♩ = 108)

mf Archi

312

ff

f

318

80

Cor.

322

ff

326

81

Archi

f

Vc. Cb.

330

Ob. Cl.

333

336

336

ff

82

Cl.

Fl.

Fg.

340

Ob. Cl.

Fl.

Ob.

344

Cl.

Fl.

Fg.

Ob.

348

Cl.

Fl.

Fg.

352

83
V-le
Fg.
pesante, tenuto
Vc. Cb.

357

362

84

367

8.

ШОСТАКОВИЧ ДМИТРИЙ ДМИТРИЕВИЧ

КОНЦЕРТ ДЛЯ ВИОЛОНЧЕЛИ С ОРКЕСТРОМ

*Переложение для виолончели
и фортепиано*

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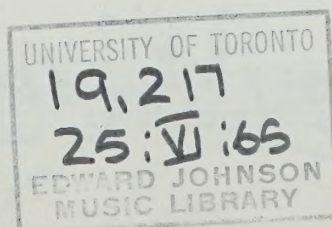
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cello

Musi 92-4
1pt

VIOLONCELLO

M
1017
S585
Op. 107 pt.



КОНЦЕРТ

CONCERTO

для виолончели с оркестром

for Violoncello and Orchestra

Op. 107

(1959)

Редакция партии виолончели М. Л. Ростроповича

Violoncello Part Edited by M. Rostropovich

Violoncello

I

Д. ШОСТАКОВИЧ
D. SHOSTAKOVICH

Allegretto (♩ = 116)

Violoncello Part I, Op. 107 by D. Shostakovich. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of 62 measures. The tempo is Allegretto (♩ = 116). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, f, ff, dim., cresc.), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings. There are six numbered sections (1-6) marked with boxes. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Violoncello

67 7

75 9

83 (sempre $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$)

91 10

97 11

101 12

106 13

112 14

116 15

121 16

127 17

131 18

dim. *f* *dim.* *mf* *cresc.*

Violoncello

138 Cor. *mf* *f* *p* 16

145 *ff* IV I *dim.* *p* II 17

152 II *ff* III V 18

157 *dim.* *p* 18

162 *ff* I 19

168 19 Cor. *f*

178 20 *f* I II III 20

182 I II II II I 21

186 21

190

4 1 3 1 3 3 2 1 1 3 2 2 2 3 1 3

194 22

1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

198

1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

cresc.

202 23

1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

ff

207

1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

(sempre =)

I

211 24

1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

217 25

1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

V

221

1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

226 26 27

1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Fiat

Cor. ff

Violoncello

239 *ff* *I* *dim.* *II* *p*

247 *III* *IV*

255 *cresc.*

260 *ff*

265

270

275

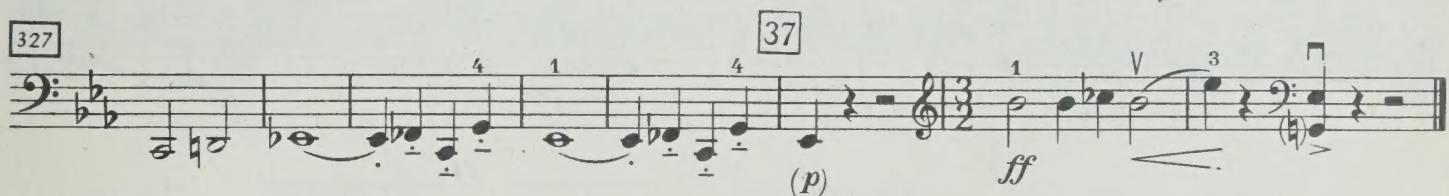
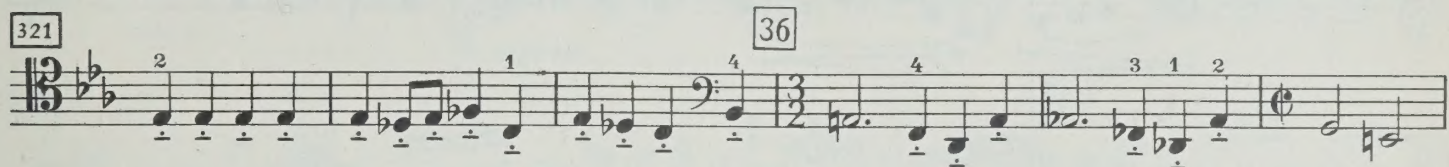
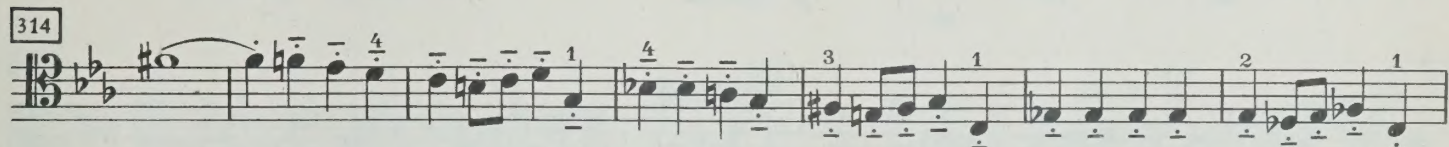
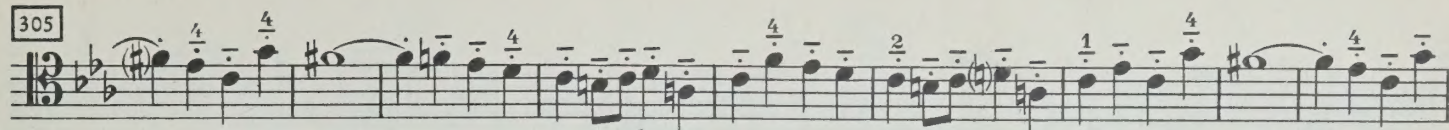
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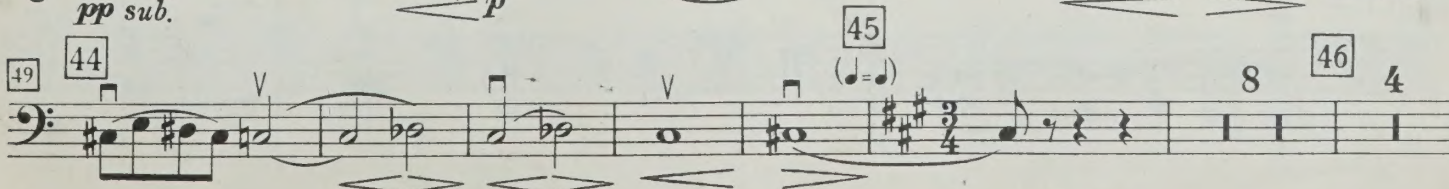
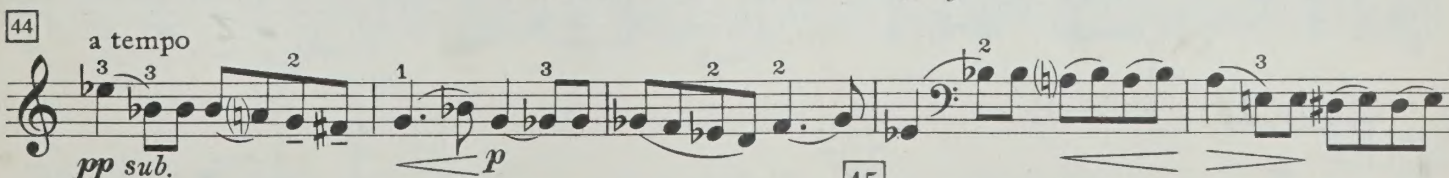
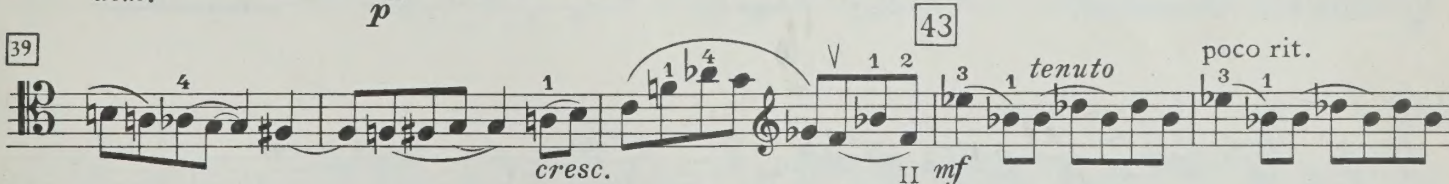
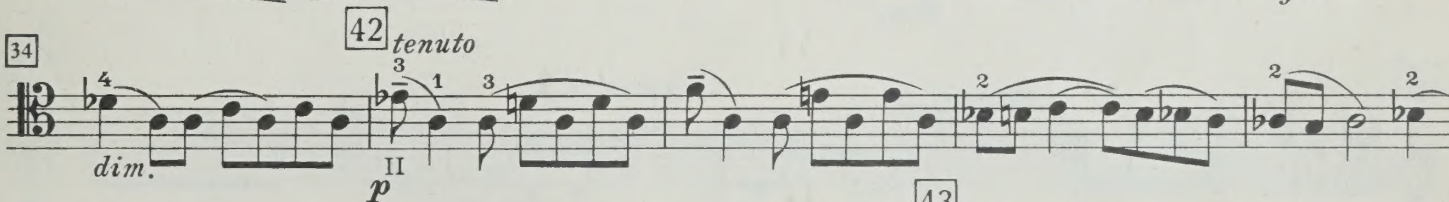
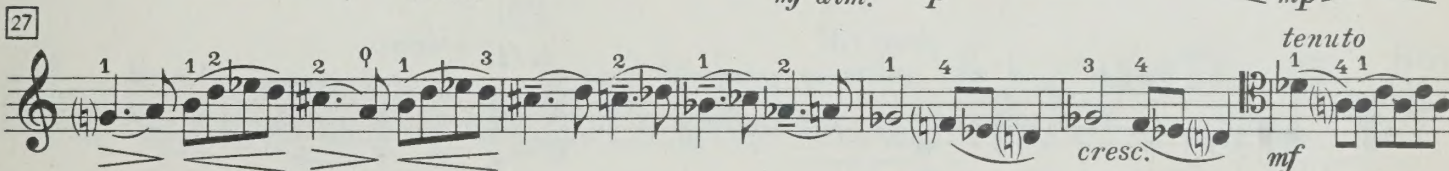
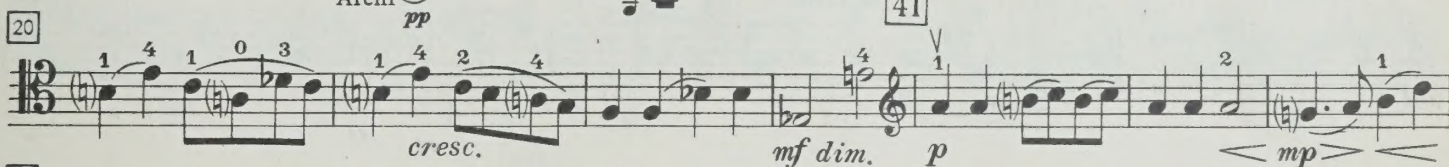
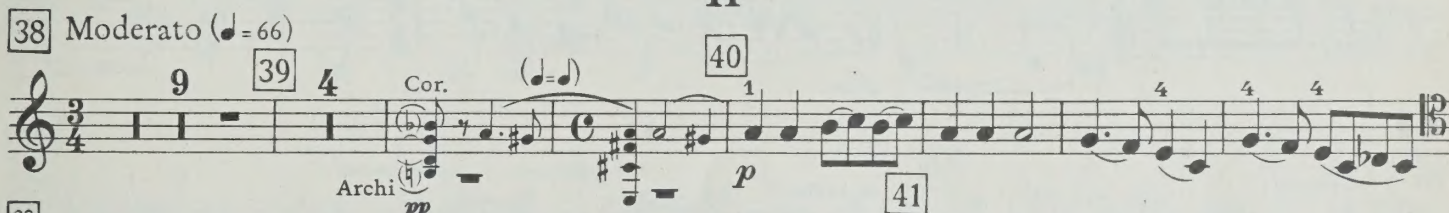
292

298 *dim.* *mf* *dim.* *p*

28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35



II



67 Archi *mf* *dim.* 47 *p espress.* 1 2 3 V

76 4 2 3 48 V 1 1 1 0 *cresc.*

83 3 *poco rit.* *a tempo* 49 V 2 1 *f*
mf dim. *p* *pp*

90 4 (♩ = ♩) *poco rit.* 1 3 1 (♩ = ♩) *a tempo* V 3 *p*
dim.

94 2 *rit.* 1 1 3 *a tempo* 1 3 3 1 V 2 1 *mf*
mf *p*

101 (b) 1 4 (♩ = ♩) *poco rit.* 3 3 (♩ = ♩) *a tempo* V 1
 II *dim.* *p*

105 V 1 1 3 2 1 V 3 1 V 1
 (sempre ♩ = ♩)

109 2 3 4 1 V *cresc.*

115 52 0 2 2 0 1 1 *f* III I

120 53

126

ff espress.

129 54

fff *cresc.* *fff*

132

135

138 55

141

144

ff espress.

147 56

Cor. *dim.*
Archi

Violoncello

158 57

p

166 58

171 59

176

181 60

186

morendo (♩ = ♩)

attacca

III

61 CADENZA

p

66

p

pp

mp

pizz.

71

f

arco

This page of a musical score for Violoncello contains ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamic markings like *f*, *mf*, *p*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *rit.* are used throughout. Performance instructions such as *pizz.*, *arco*, and *a tempo* are also present. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The music features complex passages with triplets, sixteenth notes, and slurs. The page number 11 is in the top right corner, and the instrument name 'Violoncello' is at the top center.

Violoncello

11

III II

(♩ = ♩) *f* *mf*

p dim. *mp* *p*

(sempre ♩ = ♩) *arco* *pp* *p* *pp*

cresc. *IV* *III* *f* *rit.* *II* *dim.* *a tempo* *p*

p *pp*

p *cresc.* *dim.* *p*

rit. *a tempo* *pizz.* *mf* *p* *pp*

arco $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ \text{trill} \end{smallmatrix} \right)$

pp

accelerando poco a poco

cresc.

mf

Allegretto

p cresc.

accelerando poco a poco

p cresc.

Allegro ($\text{♩} = 144$)

f

(sempre ♩ = ♩)

Più mosso (♩ = 88)

ff

attacca

IV

[62] Allegro con moto (♩ = 88)

16

Violoncello

26 63 12

Fati

Archi

Timp.

Archi

64

1

1 4 1

1 4 1

45

1 1 3

1

1 4 1

1 3

0

53

4

4

4

4

1

ff

61

4

65

1

3

1

1

f

69

1

3

2

2

gliss.

V

1

3

1

76

3

V

1

V

1

V

1

V

1

81

V

3

0

3

V

3

1

66

1

87

3

2

3

2

4

ff

93

3

3

V

gliss.

67

1

1

f

98

2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3

I

102

3 1 3 1 4 2 1 4 1 1

I

106

1 1 3 1 3 1 1 2

II

110

68

ff *f*

114

1 4

I

118

I

122

1 4

I

126

I

130

69

cresc. *ff*

13

Violoncello

146 Archi 70

ff *f* I II

154 II

162 *cresc.* *ff*

169 71 *ff*

174 *p*

180 72

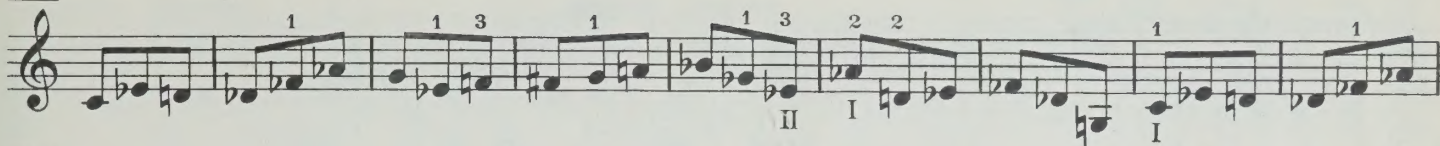
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193 73 *cresc.*

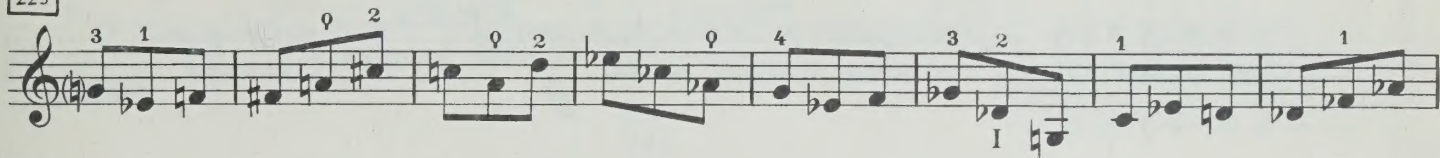
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206 74 *feroce* II

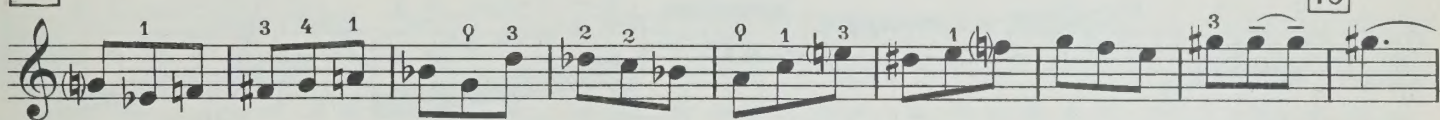
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223



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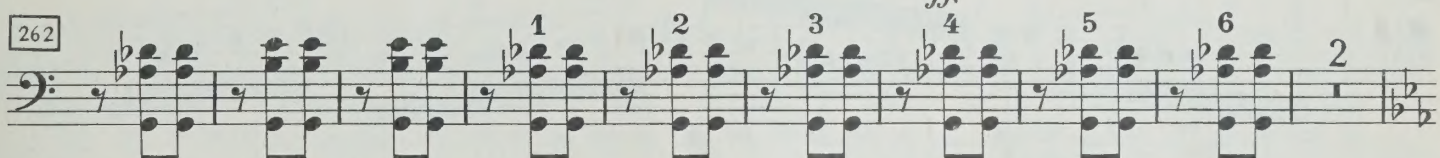


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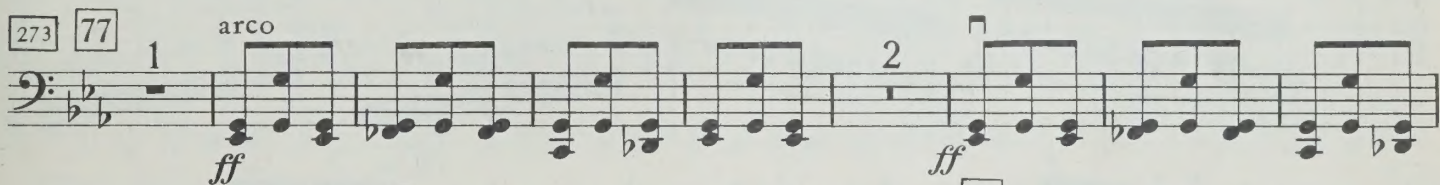
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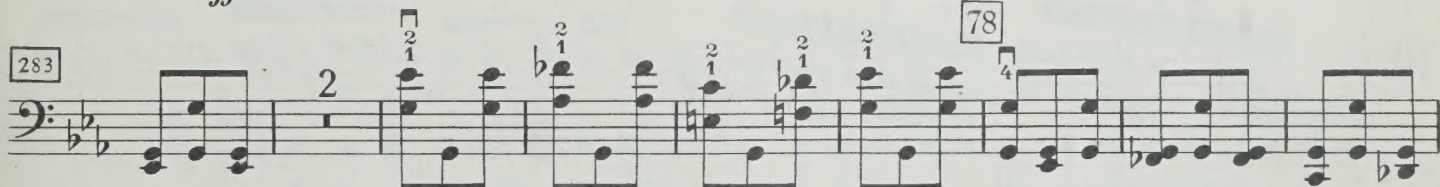
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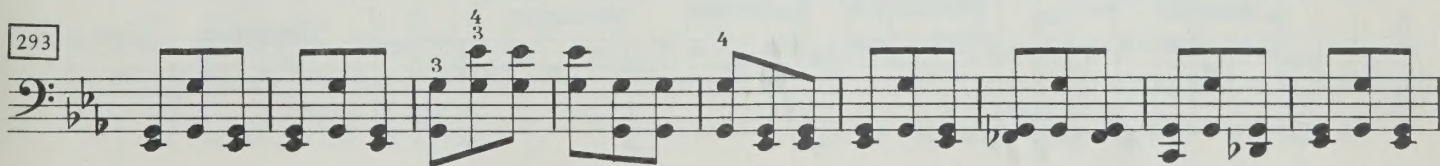
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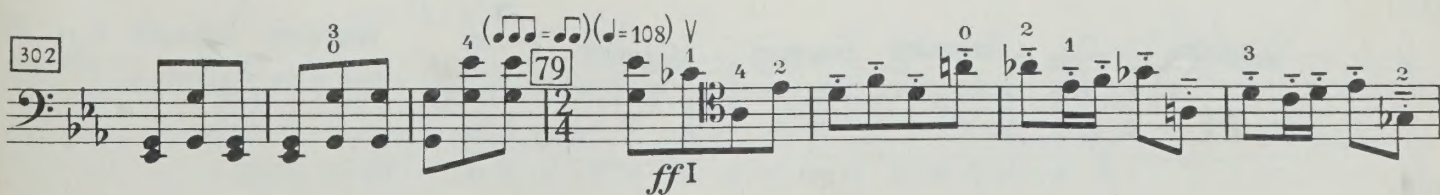
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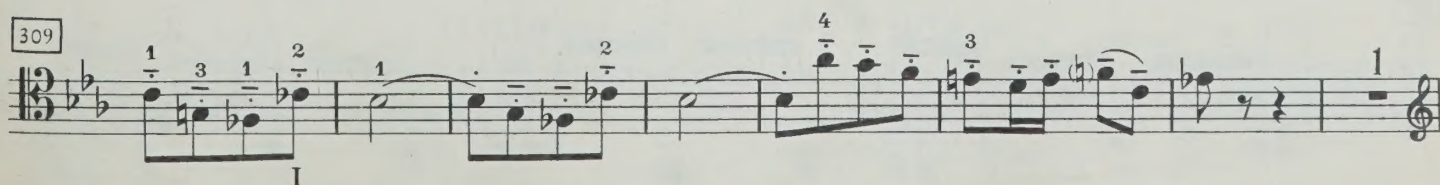
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302



309



317 $\frac{V}{2}$ 80 *f*

322 *ff*

327 81 *ff* IV

330 II

332 IV

334

336 *ff* 82

339

343

347

Violoncello

19

350

2/4

2 0

3 1

2 0

1 3

3 1

83

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

[illegible]

359

2
1

(J = J)

3
4

2
4

3
4

2
4

[illegible][illegible]

